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Dr H. Tellmann, in a series of articles copyrighted by Reuters, which appeared in the Trieste Le Ultime Notizie, gave the following account of Soviet secret weapon tests which he witnessed.

Buenos Aires -- I was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1943 while carrying out orders to destroy German scientific laboratories set up in the USSR during the German occupation. After passing through a series of PW camps, I was finally brought with other German scientists to the Yakolov /sic/ officers' camp, where our political indoctrination began.

All officers listed as scientists were required to fill out a questionnaire. Shortly thereafter, I was asked by the camp commander whether I was willing to work for the Soviet government. I accepted.

My first assignment was in the city of Molotov, formerly Perm. A huge aluminum plant, powered by the hydroelectric plants of the Urals, was under construction. My task was to assist Russian engineers, evidently to test my abilities.

At the beginning of 1944, I was assigned to a laboratory to study cosmic rays and their variations. The laboratory was under the immediate control of the Ministry of the Armed Forces. It occupied a former mansion 1,000 meters above sea level, and was equipped with modern installations.

At a later date, when an inspection commission arrived, I was surprised to find out that Professor D., a former colleague of mine at the University of Berlin, was a member of the commission.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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On Professor D.'s suggestion, I was sent back to Moscow. After several days of political questioning, I was appointed a member of a newly created commission for the control of scientific research in the USSR.

I went with Professor D. to test German V-2 rockets in Tomsk. There I met Engineer P., a German V-2 expert, who was in charge of the Tomsk testing station.

I witnessed experiments on launching rockets of much larger dimensions than the German V-2. Several 20-ton rockets reached an altitude of 131 miles. A new 40-ton rocket now in the experimental stage may even exceed 250 miles in altitude.

To learn how high speed and altitude affect living beings, Russian engineers put a parrot in the part of the rocket usually reserved for recording instruments. This section was insulated with asbestos to protect the parrot against low temperatures. The parrot survived.

My next assignment was in Kalinin, on the Volga, where the Russians had set up an experimental station to test a new V-1 rocket which carries a crew. The wings of the V-1 are swept back to make space for the two-man crew.

These three-engine rockets [sic] can attain a speed of nearly 1,250 miles per hour. They have, however, to be launched from special catapults to develop the high speed which is necessary even at the start. Launching from normal platforms is impossible. Captain B., a former German Stuka pilot, succeeded in reaching an altitude of 83,000 feet, or 27,000 meters, with this type of rocket. The explosion resulting from the combustion of the rockets produced a crater 45 feet in diameter and 9 feet deep [sic].

Later Professor D. asked me to join him in the Caucasus where unusual experiments were planned. The mouth of a valley 1,000 feet deep had been chosen as the site for the experiments. Cloud-producing rockets were launched from a nearby plateau. Other rockets were also launched from the heights above the valley to produce artificial clouds. A second salvo of rockets produced a thick line of white vapors which moved toward the artificial clouds.

We put on special gas masks. The contact of the vapors and clouds produced an explosion as well as extremely violent thunder and lightning. The lightning struck the rocks behind us, the mountains seemed to shake, and the entire valley was a sea of flames.

As soon as the storm quieted, new rockets were launched. Their contact with the clouds produced the same results. Finally, after 2 hours, the storm began to lose its violence and impact. The next day, we descended into the valley. Rocks, trees, vegetation, and everything showed the effects of the lethal experiment.

The electric explosions always occurred between the cloud and the earth; apparently the cloud was "charged" from one side only.

These artificial hurricanes are intended to take the place of artillery fire in mountain warfare. The experience of the last war showed artillery fire to be largely ineffectual in the mountains. There can hardly be any protection against the deadly effects of this new Soviet weapon.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Professor D. subsequently invited me to join him for experiments at Novorossiysk, a port city on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. The Ministry of Armed Forces apparently attached considerable significance to this experiment, as shown by the presence of high military, naval, and political personalities.

We followed the experiment from the deck of a small cruiser. A fleet of six large submarines headed toward us and then submerged. Half an hour later, they reappeared and reported on the initial phase of the experiment. Suddenly, about half a mile from the cruiser, a great steep tidal wave rose above the calm surface of the sea and began to move at great speed. There was no doubt that this 70-foot wall of water could wreck any ship that might cross its path.

After a few minutes, the wave began to collapse and disappear. The most striking aspect of the experiment was that this huge wall of water was confined to a limited space and did not expand. Unlike other underwater explosions, in which the waves burst in a fountain-like fashion, the sea wall rose at a 90-degree angle like a gigantic tidal wave. Its size and dimensions remained unchanged throughout the experiment. Except for slight tidal movement around the cruiser, we heard no explosion.

Professor D. would give no satisfactory answer to the nature and working of this experiment. I was told only that the experiment itself was of great import and that the Soviet High Command was placing great hopes on its success.

The construction of submarines, aircraft, rockets, and small atomic bombs, has top priority in the Soviet armaments program. Before the war, most of the USSR's standard 900-ton submarines were built in Leningrad shipyards. Large-scale construction of all types of submarines began when the Soviet occupied the Baltic ports and seized many German submarines.

In 1946, the USSR took over the central technical office of submarine construction, the "Gluck auf" Engineering Station in Blanckenburg, and called back into service most of the workers employed there in 1943.

All German submarines seized at the end of the war were moved to Kronstadt and Leningrad. In the summer of 1948, 15 submarines of the new No 21-type were based at Leningrad. This new type of submarine is distinguished by its improved mechanism for speedy operation of the six "Bug" torpedo-launching tubes which makes it possible to launch three salvos of six torpedoes every 3 minutes.

Experiments are under way to install rocket-launchers on the No 21-type submarines. These launchers are placed in front of the turret and can be operated from inside the submarine, even when it is submerged up to the middle of the turret. A self-igniting mixture of carbon peroxide $\sqrt{5}$ ic; hydrogen peroxide $\sqrt{7}$ and nitric acid under pressure is used to launch the rocket. The rocket's range is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its precision is satisfactory.

Soviet laboratories and experimental stations are testing the following three types of torpedoes: (1) sound-guided torpedoes directed to the target by the sound of the vessel to be torpedoed; the disadvantage of this type is that it can be diverted from the target by buoy sounds, but tests are constantly being made to eliminate this deficiency; (2) torpedoes operated by radio frequencies; these are controlled by special radio mechanisms installed on the launching platform; good results have been obtained up to about 3 nautical miles, but it is less effective over greater distances because of the limited range of these frequencies; (3) torpedoes directed by infra-red rays based on the principle of radar; good precision can be achieved over great distances provided the mechanism producing infra-red rays works properly; about 35 percent of all torpedoes launched miss the target.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

My work was only half finished when I received a telegram to proceed immediately to a locality on the northern shore of the Aral Sea in the Kirgiz steppes.

From a hill overlooking the Aral Sea, I could see squadrons of planes approaching. They dropped 40 bombs of 240 kilograms each on the sea, which was about a mile from the hill. In a matter of minutes the entire sea was frozen.

A violent wind began to blow, but the water in the sea remained undisturbed. When it became slightly foggy, we approached the sea. At a distance of about 1,200 feet, we began to feel the effects of very low temperature. There was a dense fog which limited visibility. Before the experiment had begun, the temperature was minus 18 degrees centigrade; it went down to minus 26 degrees centigrade when we were 900 feet from the sea. The temperature continued to drop until it reached minus 50 degrees centigrade. The fog became so dense that we could not see one another. The wind velocity increased and the ice began to crack.

Half an hour later, we tried to get to the hill, but were prevented from doing so by the density of the fog. Four hours later, the fog began to disappear. The entire surface of the sea was covered by a thick layer of ice. Where the bombs had fallen, the ice was 18 inches thick. It took several days before the thick ice melted.

Later, we visited the German experimental station at Peenemuende, which was working at top capacity. The Russians were in possession of all the German data and plans for V-2 rockets. They were particularly interested in the A-8-type rocket, which can attain a speed of 3,750 miles per hour. These rockets can cross the Atlantic in only 42 minutes.

I was very much impressed by the tests made with guided missiles, which achieved great precision. The experiments were made in various localities around Kronstadt. At an altitude of 37,000 feet, a radio signal activated the rocket mechanism. The rockets traveled in a straight line directed by radio signals and by radar from supporting ships on the Baltic Sea. They descended on an island with great precision.

Their precision was excellent at the relatively short distance of 700 miles between Leningrad and Usedom. The rockets traveled with the same precision between Kronstadt and Omsk, the site of a great rocket testing station, a distance of 1,500 miles. On the basis of my observations, I am convinced that these rockets may well strike any target in Europe or the US.

In July 1948, I was sent to Kharkov to install electric machinery. There I met Herr Wintersdorff, a German engineer and an ex-pilot. We both decided to escape from the USSR. I was ordered to fly with a high Russian official to Moscow and suggested that Wintersdorff come with us. During the flight we subdued the Russian official and the pilot. Finally, we landed on a small island in the Aegean Sea. After a brief rest in Greece and Italy, I reached my family in Frankfurt, Germany.

The Stockholm journal Obs! printed the following story on new Soviet weapons at about the same time the above articles appeared in Trieste.

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

It is reported that the Soviet occupation troops in Europe are equipped with rocket projectiles of a new type, which have the code designation SOON but which in everyday parlance are called "ryabchiki" (hazel-hens). The projectiles have a relatively limited range (50-100 kilometers) but an apparently great blast effect, which is said to far exceed that of the V-1 and the V-2. A number of the projectiles are said to be radio-guided.

Defectors and refugees bring the news that the arsenals in Leningrad and Stalingrad are experimenting with new types of tanks, the "malyutka" (baby) and the "karlik" (dwarf) which are especially designed for mountainous terrain. At the same time, new models for desert warfare are being tested under the supervision of German specialists, including, among others, a certain Colonel Withelm, who is supposed to have served on Rommel's staff in North Africa. The new tanks are built for a push through Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India, where the General Staff is said to expect little resistance. All this is according to the refugees.

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- 5 -

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